The Weekly Ledger.

R. M. WHITE, Publisher.

MEXICO, - - - MISSOURI.

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

Personal and Literary.

—Mrs. Harriet Prescott Spofford is described by a paragrapher as a "large-minded little person, with beautiful eyes, a sweet voice, and most refined and womanly manners."

—William Black, the English novelist, was particularly struck with the newspaper humor of this country, and learned by heart numerous witticisms of the Detroit *Free Press*.

—The will of the late Judge Bellows of St. Albans, Vt., leaves $100,000 in Government bonds to establish a college in that city. He also leaves his residence there as a site for the college.

—Miss Ada Sweet, who runs the Chicago Pension Office, is described as true to her name. She is never sour to those having official business with her, and the employees have never heard a bitter remark from her lips.

—The testimonial fund for the widow of Haywood, the cashier who lost his life in the raid on the Northfield Bank recently, has reached the sum of $13,077 85, of which the bank whose vaults he defended with his life contributed $5,000.

—Philip Bourke Marston, one of the minor poets of England, and son of the dramatist Westland Marston is 26 years old and has been blind since babyhood, yet he excels in descriptions of nature. His sister acts as his amanuensis, and he has already published two volumes of delicately imaginative and beautiful verse. He is tall and slight, and his large brown eyes, though sightless, are very expressive.

—John Morley says: "The best thing that I can think of as happening to a young man is this: That he should have been educated at a day school in his own town; that he should have opportunities also of following also the higher education in his own town, and that, at the earliest convenient time, he should be taught to earn his own living; and I never yet knew a man who was not the worse for university props and bribes."

—"Ouida," the novelist, has written to the London *Times* disclaiming responsibility for the "original" drama, Ethel's Revenge, founded on her novel of "Strathmore." She protests against this travesty as the grossest and most injurious form of plagiarism; states that she intends to secure such redress as she can under the present imperfect copyright laws, and adds: "I have at all times refused permission to dramatize my works, considering as I do that in the present state of the English stage a novel must be alike caricatured in its characters and vulgarized in its incidents by any theatrical representation of it."

—A correspondent of the Chicago *Tribune* says that Joaquin Miller's conversation is "full of fiery grace," and gives the following, which is rather funny than fiery: "Conway," said Mr. Miller, "what a fellow he is for a story! He told that story of my going about in England in a red shirt and my trowsers tucked into my boots. You've all heard it, I dare say. There wasn't the slightest foundation for it. I never had any such costume with me in England. I left all that kind of thing at the mines. I dined with Conway at a dinner party one day, and I asked him where he got such a story. He said that he picked it up somewhere, but, if I would like to have him, he'd retract it. 'O, no,' I told him; 'it wasn't worth while, but I hated to have people disappointed. As long as they expected to see me in that style, I was sorry to disappoint them.'"

School and Church.

—The Methodist Episcopal Missionary debt is about $200,000.

—The Chicago *Advance* is warmly advocating the right of woman to speak in church.

—There are ten students from North America in the University of Leipsic.

—The Boston Methodist ministers voted, 40 to 8, "that we hereby disapprove of the policy of holding camp-meetings on the Sabbath."

—The freshman classes at various colleges stand as follows: Harvard, 246; Cornell, 180; Yale, 150; Amherst, 83; Williams, 63; Dartmouth, 60; Oberlin, 52; Trinity, 35; Hamilton, 30; Tufts, 26.

—Concord, N. H., has a population of 16,000, of whom 11,000 are said to be regular attendants at church and Sunday-school. There are probably but few other places in the United States where such a state of things prevails.

—The Rev. Ada C. Bowles has been selected by the Presbyterian Universalist Convention to preach the sermon at its next meeting in 1877. Mrs. Bowles is described as "an eloquent preacher, a devoted pastor, and an exemplary wife and mother."

—A young Chinaman has been admitted to the collegiate institute at Napa, Cal., without opposition from the students. who treat him as well as if he was of their own race. He has parted with his queue, and dresses "alle same Melican man."

—There are 125 theological seminaries in the United States: the Congregationalists have 7, the Presbyterians 18, the Methodists 11, the Baptists 19, the Unitarians and Universalists 2 each, the Episcopalians 17, the Lutherans 14, the Roman Catholics 18, and other denominations 17.

—Dr. A. P. Peabody, of Massachusetts, says that the school system of a hundred years ago had great faults and even great monstrosities, and yet it did more toward the proper education of citizens than do our present schools. He asks if there is not much time wasted in learning unimportant dates and names in history and geography, and if it might not be as well to banish all formal instruction in grammar.

—There is a talk of uniting the four bodies of colored Methodists, viz.: the African Methodist Episcopal Church, Zion Methodist Episcopal Church, the Colored Methodist Episcopal Church, and the British Methodist Episcopal. One thing stands in the way of union: there are seventeen colored Bishops in America, and some of them, in case of union, must be reduced to the ranks. The colored brethren can not stand that, and so some of the papers despair of its being accomplished.

Science and Industry

—A Zurich printer has started a printing-office in which the compositors are all women—a great innovation in Switzerland.

—Four hundred thousand pounds of mustard seed were harvested during the summer in the Salinas Valley, California, where Chinese farmers make the cultivation of mustard their sole pursuit.

—The outlook for cheap tea is good. This plant was only introduced into India 40 years ago, and already 2,000 acres are covered with it on the slopes of the Neilgherry hills. The yield of the current year has been over 18,000,000 pounds; value, $10,000,000.

—It is estimated that the demand for cotton in Europe next year will exceed the supply. This circumstance assures fair prices to the cotton growers, and is one of the signs which indicate the return of better times for all industries.

—Richard Ives, of San Francisco, has contracted with the Vulcan Iron Works for 40,000 tons of iron plates to be converted into pipes for conducting water from the Sierra Nevadas to San Francisco, a distance of 120 miles. The contract will amount to about $2,000,000.

—The rise in whalebone has made the Westfield (Mass.) whip manufacturerers quickly feel the disaster to the Arctic whaling fleet. Before a like disaster occurred about two years ago, whalebone was selling for $1.25 per pound, but it immediately doubled in price, and since that time whips have sold at but little over the cost of making.

—Some Alabama cotton growers are trying the experiment of sending unginned cotton to England. The cotton is first sun-dried, then pressed into bales as in the case of lint cotton, bagged and bound, and thus sent to market, seed and all. The object is to get the English market for the seed and waste, as well as the clean cotton.

—Experiments have been conducted in Paris with reference to a method of autumn planting of potatoes, by which new may be dug in January. The sets are planted in August on a thin layer of salt, which appears to be the special secret in the process, and the potatoes are earthed in September, the ground being cleared of weeds in October. The result is a crop of seven or eight full-sized tubers to each root in January.

—The ship Era, resently sent to the Arctic regions by Philadelphia parties for a cargo of mica, also brought back specimens of graphite which is equal to that obtained from Ceylon and second only to the Siberian. This latter contains 96 per cent. of carbon and 4 per cent. of iron, is used for the finest artists' pencils, and is worth $160 a ton. The graphite found in the United States is of an inferior quality.

Haps and Mishaps.

—Will Heilman fell 60 feet from a pecan tree, near Little Rock, Ark., and was instantly killed.

—Herman Shaffer, a resident of Florence Township, near Sandusky, O., shot himself accidentally while climbing over a fence with his gun. It was thought he could not recover.

—John Miller, a resident of the town of Scott, near Green Bay, Wis., accidentally shot himself while out hunting. The charge went through his windpipe and jaw and lodged in his left eye, producing probably fatal injuries.

—At Leavenworth, Kan., a young man named Mathew Fitzgibbons, aged 15 years, was accidentally shot and instantly killed by the discharge of his gun. He was getting out of a wagon, drawing his gun after him, when the piece was discharged. The shot entered his left breast, passing through the heart and lung. He lived but a few minutes.

—Two boys, aged 12 and 14 years, sons of Mr. Theo. Jacks, who lives at White Church, Wyandotte County, Kan., while riding a horse, were thrown from its back. The eldest boy's head struck a tree and he was instantly killed, while the other sustained injuries from which he can not recover.

—Frederick Wortman, a German tanner, while attempting to adjust a leather band to a fly-wheel in Louis Kreeger's tannery at Louisville, Ky., was caught up by the band in some unknown way and whirled around at the rate of 60 revolutions a minute. His head and all parts of his body were mashed to a jelly and cut into a hundred small pieces.

—Geo. W. Foran, an estimable citizen of Leavenworth, Kan., committed suicide on the night of the 5th. He was under the influence of delirium tremens and possessed with the idea that some one was endeavoring to murder him. He went to the station-house and surrendered himself and delivered over a derringer and his pocket-book and was locked in a cell. Shortly afterwards he shot himself through the head with another pistol.

—J. B. Laplant, a Frenchman, and his son Joe, living near McCook, Dak., visited a saloon at that place, became partially intoxicated, and engaged in playing cards, the son beating his father and winning two calves, which the old man had bet on the game. He became infuriated at the loss, and, maddened by drink, stabbed his son in the left breast with a dirk, the blade passing about an inch below the heart, causing a dangerous though possibly not fatal wound.

—At Zionsville, Boon County, Ind., a party of burglars forced an entrance into the house of Mr. Pitzner, who, being aroused, went outside the door armed with a shotgun, and, encountering one of the burglars, who had been left on watch, shot him. He was found in the morning near the barn dead, his comrades having taken his watch and other property from his possession. A photograph of the dead burglar was recognized as that of Charley Brown, a burglar who made his home in Indianapolis.

Foreign Notes.

—The Eighteenth Arrondissement, the most beautiful quarter in Paris, is inhabited by one hundred Crœsuses. The Rothschilds family, and all of the wealthiest financiers, representing a remarkably large part of the wealth of France, have dwellings in this vicinity.

—A Turk, residing for the past eight months in Paris with a seraglio of eight ladies, has been arrested. He at first lived very privately, and his domestic arrangements were not interfered with, but the ladies finally formed acquaintance with others and created a scandal in the neighborhood.

—When Lord Dufferin went to a ball at Reykjavik, he knew no Icelandic, and so hazarded to the young ladies some little complimentary observations in Latin. But he adds: "I can not say that I found that language lends itself readily to the gallantries of the ball-room."

—The Crown Prince of Germany has recently distinguished himself in the world of letters by a well written little narrative of his trip to Egypt to attend the opening of the Suez Canal. The book is entitled "My Journey to the Land of the East in 1869," and only forty copies have been printed and distributed among those persons who were the Crown Prince's traveling companions on the occasion.

Odds and Ends.

—Buttons on the feminine dress are smaller this winter. The old ones, worn a year or two ago, make good quoits—though some of them are too heavy to pitch over 10 yards.

—"What is heaven's best gift to man?" asked a young lady on Sunday night, smiling sweetly on a pleasant-looking clerk. "A horse," replied the young man, with great prudence.

—In consequence of the alarming war news from Europe received here yesterday, real imported Havana cigars in this city suddenly advanced from three to two for five cents.—*Hawk-eye.*

—Somebody remarks that young ladies look upon a boy as a nuisance until he is past the age of 16, when he generally doubles up in value each year, until, like a meerschaum pipe, he is priceless.

—Christmas morning they stood before the altar, and the music of the marriage-bells was sweeter to them than the music of the spheres. Christmas morning four years later, a bald-headed man jumped out of bed, half distracted, and wanted to know why his wife was such an infernal fool as to put a Christmas horn in that boy's stroking.—*Brooklyn Argus.*

—Professor Cleland, of Galway, has issued a new work entitled "A Dictionary for the Dissection of the Human Body." Such a work supplies a long-felt want and must have a large sale. There is nothing more provoking and discouraging than to undertake to carve a human body, and, being unable to strike the joints, be compelled to twist a leg off in a most painfully unscientific manner! The book will be handy to have in the house.—*Norristown Herald.*

—They had a performance of "Romeo and Juliet" at a Western rural theater last week, says the New York *Commercial*, and when Juliet appeared on the balcony with a black eye, and Romeo came bounding in arrayed in an Ulster overcoat and a beaver hat, it was too much, and the audience, consisting of three newspaper men, fourteen farmers, and a woman with a baby, indignantly arose and demanded its money back.

—Henry Islop McIvar, a native of Edinburgh, is a leader in the Servian army. He has fought on four continents in twenty years, and almost always on the side of the smallest numbers. He gained a medal in the Indian mutiny, fought under Garibaldi in 1859, under Lee in 1861, for the Mexicans after the rebellion, with a little Indian skirmishing in Texas. He was in the Cretan rebellion, served in Greece against the brigands, was in the patriot army in Cuba for a while, and then had a cavalry command in Egypt. He fought in France under Faidherbe against the Germans, turned up in Paris as a Communist, went to Herzegovina as correspondent of a London paper, and is now a leader of Sevian irregulars.

An American City.

M. De Molinairi, a clever French journalist, thus describes the average American city: "All American cities are built upon the same plan, that of a chess board; all the streets are very nearly the same breadth, the same aspect and the same names—generally the names of trees or of illustrious men. Everywhere, for example, you will find a Washington Street and Lafayette Street, crossing at right angles avenues which have numbers and not names. All the houses and public edifices look alike; the hotels are built after the same colossal model, so that, after having passed a night in a sleeping car, you wake up in another city a long distance away and have difficulty in realizing that you have changed places at all. The hotel at which you arrive has the same columned entry as the one you left the evening before, the same office opposite the door, the same cigar stand, newspaper stand; the same elevator, with mirrors; the same entries with red carpets, the same bar, the same dining-room, where you are served by the same looking negroes, who invite you to a seat by the same signs; and when you go out you find the same ticket office at one side, where they sell you the same railway tickets, and at the corner the same druggist with his soda-water fountain. Who was it that said France was the country of unity? If unity is found anywhere it is in the United States, and it must be confessed that this unity considerably simplifies the work of traveling."

—Dr. Allen Thompson, at the recent meeting of the British Association, exhibited and described two skulls from the Andaman Isles, and referred to the custom the natives had of preserving portions of their friends' skeletons and wearing them as ornaments. The skulls of their husbands were actually worn upon the shoulders of widows.

THE FORTY-FIFTH CONGRESS.

[Compiled from Returns Received up to Nov. 15.]

SENATE.

The terms of twenty-six senators expire in March next, and their successors have been, or will be elected as follows:

State.	Senators whose term expire.	Senator or Legislature-elect.
Alabama	*Goldthwaite*	*Democratic.*
Arkansas	Clayton.	*Democratic.*
Colorado		Republican (2).
Delaware	*Saulsbury.*	*Democratic.*
Georgia	*Norwood.*	*Democratic.*
Illinois	Logan.	(Doubtful.)
Iowa	Wright.	S. J. Kirkwood.
Kansas	Harvey.	Republican.
Kentucky	*Stevenson.*	*Jas. B. Beck.*
Louisiana	West.	(Doubtful.)
Maine	Blaine.	Republican.
Massachusetts	Boutwell.	Republican.
Michigan	Ferry.	Republican.
Minnesota	Windom.	Republican.
Mississippi	Alcorn.	*L. Q. C. Lamar.*
Nebraska	Hitchcock.	Republican.
New Hampshire	Cragin.	Ed. H. Rollins.
New Jersey	Frelinghuysen.	Republican.
North Carolina	*Ransom.*	*Democratic.*
Oregon	*Kelly.*	*D. R. Grover.*
Rhode Island	Anthony.	H. B. Anthony.
South Carolina	Robertson.	(Doubtful.)
Tennessee	*Cooper.*	*Democratic.*
Texas	Hamilton.	*Richard Coke.*
Virginia	*Johnston.*	*J. W. Johnston.*
West Virginia	*Davis.* (Vacancy.)	*Democratic.*
Wisconsin	Howe.	Republican.

RECAPITULATION.

The Senators holding over number: Republicans, 27; Democratic, 19. The new Senate will stand: Republicans, 40; Democratic, 32; doubtful, 3; vacancy (Louisiana), 1; total, 76.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

[Democrats in italics; Republicans in Roman; re-elected (*)].

ALABAMA.

1. *F. G. Bromberg.*
2. *Hilary Herbert.*
3. **Jere N. Williams.*
4. *C. M. Shelly.*
5. *R. F. Ligon.*
6. *G. W. Hewitt.*
7. *W. H. Forney.*
8. *W. W. Garth.*

ARKANSAS.

1. **L. C. Gause.*
2. **W. F. Slemons.*
3. *E. Craven.*
4. **Thos. M. Gunter.*

COLORADO.

J. B. Belford.

CALIFORNIA.

1. Horace Davis.
2. *H. F. Page.
3. **John K. Luttrell.*
4. Romualdo Pacheco.

CONNECTICUT.

1. **Geo. M. Landers.*
2. **James Phelps.*
3. *John T. Wait.
4. *Levi Warner.*

DELAWARE.

**James Williams.*

FLORIDA.

1. *Wm. J. Purman.
2. H. Bisbee, Jr.

GEORGIA.

1. **Julian Hartridge.*
2. **Wm. E. Smith.*
3. **Philip Cook.*
4. **Henry R. Harris.*
5. **Milton A. Chandler.*
6. **James H. Blount.*
7. **Wm. H. Dabney.*
8. **Alex. H. Stephens.*
9. **Benj. H. Hill.*

ILLINOIS.

1. William Aldrich.
2. **Carter H. Harrison.*
3. Lorenz Brentano.
4. William Lathrop.
5. *H. C. Burchard.
6. *Thos. J. Henderson.
7. P. C. Hayes
8. *Greenbury L. Fort.
9. T. A. Boyd.
10. B. F. Marsh.
11. *R. M. Knapp.*
12. **Wm. M. Springer.*
13. Thos. F. Tipton.
14. *Jos. G. Cannon.
15. **John R. Eden.*
16. **W. A. J. Sparks.*
17. **Wm. R. Morrison.*
18. **Wm Hartzell*
19. *R. W. Townsend.*

INDIANA.

1. *Benoni S. Fuller.*
2. *Thomas R. Cobb.*
3. *George A. Bicknell.*
4. Leonidas Sexton.
5. Thomas M Brown.
6. Milton S. Robinson.
7. John Hanna.
8. *Morton C. Hunter.
9. M. D. White.
10. W. H. Calkins.
11. *James L. Evans.
12. **A. H. Hamilton.*
13. *John H. Baker.

IOWA.

1. J. C. Stone.
2. Hiram Price.
3. T. W. Burdick.
4. N. C. Deering.
5. Rush Clark.
6. E. S. Sampson.
7. H. J. B. Cummings.
8. W. F. Sapp.
9. *Addison Oliver.

KANSAS.

1. *Wm. A. Phillips.
2. D. C. Haskell.
3. Thos. Ryan.

KENTUCKY.

1. **Andrew R. Boone.*
2. *James A. McKenzie.*
3. *John W. Caldwell.*
4. **J. Proctor Knott.*
5. *Albert S. Willis.*
6. *John G. Carlyle.*
7. **J. C. S. Blackburn.*
8. **Milton J. Durham.*
9. *Thos. Turner.*
10. **John B. Clarke.*

LOUISIANA.

1. **Randall L. Gibson.*
2. **E. John Ellis.*
3. *Cuc-ter B. Darrall.
4. *J. B. Elam.*
5. J. Edwards Leonard.
6. *Chas. E. Nash.

MAINE.

1. Thomas B. Reid.
2. *Wm. P. Frye.
3. Stephen D. Lindsay.
4. Llewellyn Powers.
5. *Eugene Hale.

MARYLAND.

1. *Daniel M. Henry.*
2. *Chas. B. Roberts.*
3. *William Kimmel.*
4. **Thomas Swann.*
5. *Eli J. Henkle.*
6. *Wm. Walsh.*

MASSACHUSETTS.

1. *W. W. Crapo.
2. *Benj. W. Harris.
3. *Benj. Dean.*
4. *Leopold Morse.*
5. *N. P. Banks.
6. Geo. B. Loring.
7. Benj. F. Butler.
8. William Claflin.
9. W. W. Rice.
10. Amasa Norcross.
11. Geo. D. Robinson.

MICHIGAN.

1. **Alpheus S. Williams.*
2. Edwin Willetts.
3. Jonas H. McGowan.
4. E. W. Keightley.
5. John W. Stone.
6. M. S. Brewer.
7. Omar D. Conger.
8. C. C Ellsworth.
9. Jay A. Hubbell.

MINNESOTA.

1. *Mark H. Dunnell.
2. *Horace B. Strait.
3. J. B. Stewart.

MISSISSIPPI.

1. *H. L. Muldrow.*
2. *Van H. Manning.*
3. **Hernando D. Money.*
4. **Otto R. Singleton.*
5. **Chas. E. Hooker.*
6. **J. R. Chalmers.*

MISSOURI.

1. Anthony Ittner.
2. Nathan Cole.
3. L. S. Metcalfe.
4. **Robert A. Hatcher.*
5. **Richard P. Bland.*
6. **Chas. H. Morgan.*
7. *Thos. T. Crittenden.*
8. **Ben. J. Franklin.*
9. **David Rea.*
10. Henry M. Pollard.
11. **John B. Clark, Jr.*
12. **John M. Glover.*
13. **Aylett H. Buckner.*

NEBRASKA.

Frank Welch.

NEVADA.

Thomas Wren.

NEW HAMPSHIRE.

[Election in March, 1877.]

NEW JERSEY.

1. Clem. H. Sinnickson.
2. John Howard Pugh.
3. **Miles Ross.*
4. *Alvah A. Clark.*
5. **Augustus W. Cutler.*
6. Thomas B. Peddie.
7. *Aug. A. Hardenbergh.*

NEW YORK.

1. *James W. Covert.*
2. *Wm. D. Veeder.*
3. *S. B. Chittenden.
4. **Arch. M. Bliss.*
5. *Nicholas Muller.*
6. **S. S. Cox.*
7. *Anthony Eickloff.*
8. Anson G. McCook.
9. **Fernando Wood.*
10. **Abram S. Hewitt.*
11. **Benj. S Willis.*
12. **Clarkson N. Potter.*
13. John H. Ketcham.
14. **Geo. M. Beebe.*
15. *Stephen L. Mayhew.*
16. *Terrence J. Quinn.*
17. *Martin I. Townsend.
18. *Andrew Williams.
19. A. B. James.
20. John H. Starin.
21. Solomon Bundy.
22. *Geo A. Bagley.
23. W. J. Bacon.
24. *Wm. H. Baker.
25. Frank W. Hiscock.
26. John N. Camp.
27. Elbridge G. Lapham.
28. Jeremiah W. Dwight.
29. J. N. Hungerford.
30. *E. Kirk Hart.*
31. *Chas. B. Benedict.*
32. *Daniel N. Lockwood.*
33. Geo. W. Patterson.

NORTH CAROLINA.

1. **Jesse J. Yeates.*
2. C. H. Brogden.
3. **Alfred M. Waddell.*
4. **Joseph J. Davis.*
5. **Alfred M. Scales.*
6. **Walter L. Steele.*
7. **Wm. M. Robbins.*
8. **Robert B. Vance.*

OHIO.

1. **Milton Sayler.*
2. **Henry B. Banning.*
3. Mills Gardner.
4. **John A. McMahon.*
5. *Americus V. Rice.*
6. Jacob D. Cox.
7. *Henry L Dickey.*
8. J. Warren Keifer.
9. James S. Jones.
10. *Charles Foster.
11. H. S. Neal.
12. *Thomas Ewing.*
13. *Milton I. Southard.*
14. *E. B. Finley.*
15. *N. H Van Vorhes.
16. *Lorenzo Danford.
17. Wm. A. McKinley.
18. *James Monroe.
19. *James A. Garfield.
20. Amos Townsend.

OREGON.

Richard Williams.

PENNSYLVANIA.

1. *Chapman Freeman.
2. *Chas. O'Neil.
3. **Samuel J. Randall.*
4. *Wm. D. Kelley.
5. Alfred C. Harmer.
6. William Ward.
7. Isaac N. Evans.
8. **Heister Clymer.*
9. *A. Herr Smith.
10. *S. A. Bridges.*
11. **Frank D. Collins.*
12. *Hendrick B. Wright.*
13. **J. L. Reilly.*
14. J. W. Killinger.
15. Edward Overton.
16. John I. Mitchell.
17. J. M. Campbell.
18. **W. S Stenger.*
19. **Levi Marsh.*
20. **L. A. Mackey.*
21. **Jacob Turney.*
22. Russell Errett.
23. Thomas M. Bayne.
24. W. S. Shallenberger.
25. Henry Wright.
26. John M. Thompson.
27. L. H. Watson.

RHODE ISLAND.

1. *Benj. T. Eames.
2. *Lat. W. Ballou.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

1. *Jos. H. Rainey.
2. R. H. Cain.
3. *D. Wyatt Aiken.*
4. *J. H. Evins.*
5. *Robt. Smalls.

TENNESSEE.

1. J. H Randolph.
2. *Jacob M. Thornburgh
3. **Geo. G. Dibrell.*
4. **H. Y. Riddle.*
5. **John M. Bright.*
6. **John F. House.*
7. **W. C. Whitthorne.*
8. **J. D. C. Atkins.*
9. **W. P. Caldwell.*
10. **H. Casey Young.*

TEXAS.

1. **John H. Reagan.*
2. **David B. Culbertson*
3. **J. W. Throckmorton*
4. **Roger Q. Mills.*
5. *D. C. Giddings.*
6. **Gustave Schleicher.*

VERMONT.

1. *Charles H. Joyce.
2. *Dudley C. Denison.
3. *Geo. W. Hendee.

VIRGINIA.

1. **Beverly B. Douglass.*
2. **John Goode, Jr.*
3. **Gilbert C. Walker.*
4. Jos. Jorgenson.
5. **Geo. C. Cabell.*
6. **J. Randolph Tucker.*
7. **John T. Harris.*
8. **Eppa Hunton.*
9. **A. L. Pridemore.*

WEST VIRGINIA.

1. **Benj. Wilson.*
2. *Ben. F. Martin.*
3. *John L. Kenna.*

WISCONSIN.

1. *Chas. G. Williams.
2. Lucien B. Caldwell.
3. George C. Hazelton.
4. **Wm. Pitt Lynde.*
5. *Ed. S. Bragg.*
6. *Gabe Bouck.*
7. H. L. Humphrey.
8. Thad. C. Pound.

RECAPITULATION.

Democrats	149
Republicans	141
Not yet elected	3

One Way of Carving a Turkey.

There is nothing a young married man likes better than to go to a dinner at the house of a friend and to be asked to carve the turkey. He never carved a turkey in his life, and with an old maid on one side of him, watching him closely, and on the other side a fair girl for whom he has a tenderness, he feels embarrassed when he begins. First he pushes the knife down toward one of the thigh-joints. He can't find the joint, and he plunges the knife around in search of it until he makes mince meat out of the whole quarter of the fowl. Then he sharpens his knife and tackles it again. At last, while making a terrific dig, he hits the joint suddenly, and the leg flies into the maiden lady's lap, while her dress-front is covered with a shower of stuffing. Then he goes for the other leg, and when the young lady tells him he looks warm, the weather seems to him suddenly to become 400 degrees warmer. This leg he finally pulls loose with his fingers. He lays it on the edge of the plate, and while he is hacking at the wing he gradually pushes the leg over on the clean table-cloth, and when he picks it up it slips from his hand into the gravy-dish, and splashes the gravy around for six square yards. Just as he has made up his mind that the turkey has no joints to its wings, the host asks him if he thinks the Indians can really be civilized? The girl next to him laughs, and he says he will explain his views upon the subject after dinner. Then he sops his brow with his handkerchief and presses the turkey so hard with the fork that it slides off the dish and upsets a goblet of water on the girl next to him. Nearly frantic, he gouges away again at the wings, gets them off in a mutilated condition, and digs into the breast. Before he can cut any off, the host asks him why he don't help out the turkey. Bewildered, he puts both legs on a plate and hands them to the maiden lady, and then helps the younger girl to a plateful of stuffing, and while taking her plate in return knocks over the gravy-dish. Then he sits down with the calmness of despair and fans himself with a napkin, while the servant-girl clears up and takes the turkey to the other end of the table. He doesn't discuss the Indian question that day. He goes home right after dinner and spends the night trying to decide whether to commit suicide or to take lessons in carving.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

A Girl's Heroic Effort to Save Her Companion.

A sad accident occurred near Oriskany Falls yesterday afternoon. Little Nettie Hicks, the bright nine-year-old daughter of Warren D. Hicks of Oriskany Falls, lost her life on the railroad.

Julia and Lena Hazard and Helen and Nettie Hicks, all of Oriskany Falls, were out after beechnuts. They were walking on the track of the Utica, Clinton and Binghamton Railroad, when they came to a trestle. Just before starting to cross it the girls heard a whistle from a coming engine. They started nevertheless. One-third of it had been crossed, and then, whirling around a curve, the engine appeared. Engineer Kuhn was at the valve. He whistled for brakes, and reversed the engine, hoping thus to slow the train so as to allow the girls to get out of the way in safety. He shouted to the girls to jump from the trestle into the creek beneath. Lena Hazard and Helen Hicks took the leap and saved themselves. Julia Hazard, with the screeching locomotive rushing toward her, tried to save Nettie Hicks by pulling her from the trestle. She failed. The little one was doomed. She herself had a narrow escape. She dropped between the ties into the creek, the engine striking her head and carrying off her hat and comb as she disappeared safely beneath. Little Nettie was found after the train had passed with her head severed from her body. A portion of one hand was cut off and she was otherwise injured. Little Nettie was but twelve or fifteen feet from the end of the trestle when she was run over. The trestle here is but three or four feet high, and the probability is that the little one turned to jump from it and tripped and fell.

The accident can be attributed to negligence on the part of no one. Engineer Kuhn had but fifty yards in which to stop a freight train of twenty heavily loaded cars.—*Utica (N. Y.) Observer.*

A Heart-Rending Story.

On Tuesday evening of last week the family of Henry Rader, of Pleasant Township, met with a terrible and fatal accident by the explosion of a coal-oil lamp. The lamp had been lighted some little time, but, burning low, Mrs. Rader undertook to fill it up without extinguishing the light, and while so doing the oil ignited and exploded, scattering the burning oil over the entire room and enveloping every thing in flames in an instant. There were in the room at the time Mr. and Mrs. Rader and their infant child. Mr. Rader caught up his burning wife and hurried out of doors and endeavored to extinguish the fire on her clothing, but without success, until nearly all of her clothing was burned up. His thoughts then turned to his child, and he attempted to rush into the house to rescue it, but by this time the entire building was in flames, and he found it impossible to regain the room where his child was, and he was forced to stand and look at the burning ruins where he knew his child was being roasted alive. It was terrible, but no human agency could rescue it from the burning building. Mrs. Rader was removed to the house of her father, and every thing was done for her that was possible, but, after intense suffering all night, she was relieved by death the next day.—*Hancock (O.) Courier.*

Close Presidential Election.

Should the successful candidate owe his triumph to his having received the favors of a small State or two, he would not stand alone in the list of our consulares, for more than one man has been made President of the United States by a meager majority—cast either in the electoral colleges, or at the polls, or at both places. Our first contested Presidential election, in 1796-97, was decided so closely that the change of *two* electoral votes would have placed Thomas Jefferson, instead of John Adams, at the head of the Nation, as Washington's immediate successor. Mr. Adams had 71 votes, and Mr. Jefferson 68. One of Mr. Adams's votes came from Virginia, and another from North Carolina; and had those two votes been given for Mr. Jefferson, he would have had 70 votes and Mr. Adams 69—and the Virginian would have been elected by *one* majority. One of the electoral votes for Mr. Adams, chosen in Maryland, was obtained by only *four* majority; and had it been secured for Mr. Jefferson, he would have had 69 votes and Mr. Adams 70, and the latter would have been elected by *one* majority. There were 138 electoral votes at that time, or about 47 less than one-half the present number; so that, should the successful candidate on the 7th of November, 1876, receive eight majority of the Electoral College, he would be elected about as well as John Adams was elected eighty years since. Considering who and what John Adams was, eight majority in 1876 would be nothing to be ashamed of on the part of either of our candidates—and nothing to be proud of, it must be added. Mr. Jefferson defeated President Adams in 1800-01, when he had 73 electoral votes and the President 65, or a majority of eight—equal to about 20 majority in 1876-77. In 1812-13, a change of 20 votes in the colleges would have prevented the re-election of President Madison, who received 128 electoral votes, while DeWitt Clinton got 89. In 1836-37, Mr. Van Buren would have failed of an election had there been a change in 23 electoral votes, as he had but 22 over the number necessary to a choice—and Pennsylvania, having 30 such votes, gave him but a small popular majority. A change of 3,000, in that State's popular vote would have defeated him in the colleges, by sending 30 Whig Electors to the Pennsylvania college. As it was, Col. Johnson, the Democratic candidate for the Vice-Presidency, was defeated in the colleges, because Virginia would not support him, her 23 votes being given for William Smith, of Alabama. Col. Johnson was chosen by the Senate, the only instance of the kind known in our history. Great as were the popular majority and the electoral majority given for Gen. Harrison in 1840-41, he would have been defeated in the colleges had it been possible to change some eight or nine thousand votes in the four States of New York, Pennsylvania, Maine and New Jersey. Those States cast 88 electoral votes, which, added to the 60 such votes that Mr. Van Buren received, would have given him just the number necessary to a choice, and yet there would have been a popular majority of more than 100,000 against him. The four States named gave a popular vote of almost 900,000, though their united majorities for Gen. Harrison did not much exceed 16,000—New York giving him rather more than 13,000, New Jersey about 2,300, Maine 410 and Pennsylvania 343. It was very close work, and there would have been great trouble had the Democratic vote been so increased as to defeat Gen. Harrison in the colleges, after the people had so decidedly indicated their preference for him at the polls. Some men feared that there would be a pronunciamiento. At the election of 1844-45, Mr. Polk was chosen to the Presidency through the aid of the New York electors, who were 36 in number; and as Mr. Polk had 170 votes, and the number necessary to a choice was 138—the whole number of electors being 275—he would have had 134 votes, had New York decided against him. Mr. Clay had 105 votes; and, had he received New York's vote, he would have been chosen by 141 votes, or by a majority of only *five* votes. The Democratic popular majority in New York was small—about 5,000, we think; so that a small change there would have substituted Mr. Clay for Mr. Polk as President, and thus have changed the whole current of our political history for the last thirty-two years. In 1848-9 the change of 19 electoral votes would have given the Presidency to Gen. Cass, as Gen. Taylor's vote was 163 and that of Gen. Cass 127; and some of the Taylor votes were got by small majorities. The elections since 1848-9 do not require particular mention.—*Boston Traveller.*

A Woman's Horrible Fate.

In the county of Clearfield, four miles from the town of that name, is the little town of Wallaceton. On Friday afternoon of week before last, a married lady, Mrs. Maria Waple, started from her home in the latter place, for the purpose of visiting a brother-in-law who lives two miles distant. That was the last seen of her until the dead body was found on Thursday last, in the woods not far from the village. Her friends having become alarmed at her protracted absence, searched the woods on that day with the above result. Two bullet-holes through her breast showed that a brutal murder had been perpetrated, and there were also indications that previous to being killed an outrage had been committed on her person. Suspicion does not attach to any citizen living in that neighborhood as having been guilty of that terrible crime, and it is generally supposed that vagabond tramps who may have been passing that way perpetrated the murder. A horrible affair indeed, committed as it was in broad daylight within a quarter of a mile of her own home and that of her friends.—*Pittsburgh Gazette.*

—Baroness Rothschild has had an exceedingly swift yacht built for cruising on the lake of Geneva. The Gitana is constructed of steel, and is 91 feet long by 13½ feet beam. She has every convenience, and is luxuriantly fitted up. On the day of trial the distance from Geneva to Villeneuve, 43 English miles, was run in 1 hour and 48 minutes, which is at the rate of nearly 24 miles per hour.